

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 19. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED  
**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**  
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

### ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad livings in, &c.

### Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

**Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster, Tooth Ache Drops.**

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun., by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadsworth, Montelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

### New Invented Light Water Proof

### SUMMER HATS,

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street.

16—tf

N. B. These hats being prepared with a durable water proofment, will not break by fair usage, but last longer than any other sort yet made, and resist the summer heat and winter cold.

TAKEN UP by William Wright, living on the Limestone road, at the big Pond, a sorrel Horse, near five feet high, a few white hairs in his forehead, supposed to be six years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a stirrup iron, appraised to \$30 before me this 11th Nov. 1811.

17 Leonard Young.

### Four Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a negro fellow named ALLEN, belonging to the estate of John Breckinridge, dec. He is about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks mildly and slow, walks with his right foot turned out much more than the left, consequence of his knee having been injured. It is probable he will be found in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Breckinridge's residence, or of Hickerson's, in Bourbon county, about 12 miles from Lexington. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, 2 miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

JESSE LEWIS.

18-5t\*

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES (BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To establish Quarter-Master's Department, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is established a Quarter-Master's Department for the army of the United States, to consist of a quarter-master-general, four deputy quarter-masters, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require; the quarter-master-general and deputy quarter-masters to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the assistant deputy quarter-masters by the President alone. And he hereby is authorized moreover to appoint such additional number of deputy quarter-masters, not exceeding four, to be taken from the lines or not, at his discretion, as in his judgment the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general, under the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, with forage for two additional horses; the deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive sixty dollars per month, five rations per day and forage for two horses; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision; the assistant deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to and receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and the other wagon-masters shall be entitled to and receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

necessary clerks in the quarter-master-general's office, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year; and for the compensation of the Clerks of the commissary-general, a sum not exceeding seventeen hundred dollars per annum, with such books and stationery as may be necessary to the quarter-master-general's and commissary-general's departments.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general, be authorised to appoint a principal wagon-master, and as many wagon-masters as he may judge necessary for the service of the army, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master-general or any of his deputies, to provide and conduct the wagons and other means of transport necessary and proper for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no wagon-master shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in any wagon, or means of transport employed in the service of the United States; nor in the purchase or sale of any horses, harness, wagons or other means of transport procured for, or belonging to the United States, except as agent for the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal wagon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each wagon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That there shall be four conductors of artillery, who shall be appointed by the President alone, each of whom shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of artillery.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into operation on the first day of April next; and that so much of the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as respects the appointment of military agents and assistant military agents, be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after that day; but all those agents shall continue to perform their respective duties in the mean time, and until the deputy and assistant deputy quarter-masters shall be appointed and ready to enter on the execution of their respective offices; to whom the said military agents and assistant military agents shall then deliver all the public stores and property in their possession.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all persons attached to the public service by virtue of this act, shall be subject to military law, except the deputy commissioners.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President may, and he hereby is authorized in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the quarter-master-general, deputy quarter-masters, commissary-general, and deputy commissioners, or any of them; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 28, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of Purser in the navy of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 30, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the corporation of the City of New Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States to the use, possession and occupation of a space of one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet of a vacant lot of ground, in the City of New Orleans, bounded by Bienville and Custom House streets, and by Levee street and the high road, be, and the same is hereby vested in the corporation of the said City. And the said corporation is authorised to use, possess and occupy the same for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected and kept in operation a Steam Engine, or Engines, for conveying water into the said City and all buildings necessary to the said purpose: Provided, That if the said space of ground shall not be occupied for the said purpose within the term of three years from and after the passing of this act, or shall at any time thereafter cease to be so occupied for the term of three years, the right and claim of the United States thereto shall remain unimpaired: And provided also, That this act shall not affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals if any such there be.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 3, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State.

Whereas the Representatives of the People of all that part of the territory or country ceded, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence, due north, to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence, along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence, down the said river, to the river Iberville; and from thence, along the middle of the said river, and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulf of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulf, to the place of beginning, including all island within three leagues of the coast; did, on the twenty-second day January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and give to the said state the name of the state of Louisiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Louisiana: Provided, That the said state shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the 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August, 1810, it was notified by the French government to the American minister resident at Paris, that the Berlin and Milan decrees would be revoked on the 1st of November following; "it being clearly understood that the English orders in council should be rescinded at the same time." This information was on the 25th of August 1810, communicated to the British government by Mr. Pinkney, the minister of the United States to the court of London; but instead of being then told that we were ready to redeem our pledge, and to proceed step by step with the French in relaxing the rigor of these measures, the answer was "that whenever the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken place," then and not till then, we should relinquish our present system. What kind of evidence the British ministry requires of the actual revocation of the French decrees we know not; the Americans by their President say they have ceased to exist, but the British orders in council continue to operate with undiminished rigour, to the ruin of our manufactures, and to the dishonour of our country.

#### THE EMBARGO.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. ROBERT BROWN, a Representative from Pennsylvania, together with a letter of reply from JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. from the same state, to whom Mr. Brown was requested to shew the letter. We are gratified at this opportunity of exhibiting the weakness of federal sophistry in vivid contrast with the strength of Republican truth and argument.

*Nat. Int.*

LETTER TO GEN. ROBERT BROWN.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1812.

The Hon. Robert Brown.

Sir—I address you at the request of a number of your constituents, Millers at Easton, in order that you may distinctly understand that the Embargo, as imposed for ninety days, is productive of very injurious consequences to them, and if followed by war, as is expected, will occasion their ruin.

An Embargo merely for one month, at this season of the year, inasmuch as it delays shipments until their arrival in Europe is so near the European harvest that the prices are affected, would be highly detrimental; continue it ninety days, you produce most serious loss; if followed by war inevitable ruin results.

You will do me the justice to believe, that in this address I have no intention to question the propriety of any vote you may give; my intention is solely to point out to you the consequences to your constituents. When they shall find themselves precipitated from the heights of prosperity to beggary, they will question. You will no doubt fortify yourself with sufficient reasons; it may however not be ill-timed to forewarn you, that nothing known to the world will answer. Being bound in honor to France, is a veil of gauze distinctly seen through by the blaze of the American ships on the ocean. The ambition to possess Florida will have but little influence on persons dispossessed of their homes by the Sheriff. Tell them the Orders in Council are not rescinded, they will reply that those orders neither diminished their profits or their happiness, but as both were involved by a crooked, insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a majority in Congress. Mystery will avail nothing. The wretched are clear sighted, and they will soon discover the depth of any pretext. They cannot be deceived, they will not suffer without complaint.

To you, sir, they look up at this crisis; they call on you to save from destruction one of the most extensive of the manufacturing interests of the country; that interest essentially connected with the agricultural which is the vital interest of the country, I allude to the milling—which is emphatically, what I have described it, of primary importance. I am aware that you may think I use too much freedom, but, sir, I wish this letter shewn to Mr. Roberts and to Mr. Rodman, for it is intended for all. I do not pretend to question or impeach your motives. I wish you to lay it to your understandings and to your consciences—then do what you think right before God and man—and shall conclude with repeating that on you the welfare or ruin of thousands depends, and that you are warned of it at the request of several of your anxious constituents.

Your fellow citizen,  
P. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Washington, D. C. April 13, 1812.  
To Mr. P. Hollingsworth.

SIR,

A letter addressed by you to General Brown, of date the 6th inst. which you state to have been written at the request of a number of his constituents. Millers at Easton, on the subject of an Embargo and war, has, at your request, been put into my hand. You must be aware, sir, that your letter bears on its face something like impertinence; notwithstanding which, I am disposed not to question the legitimacy of your commission to address us, nor the right of the Easton Millers to appoint you their attorney in the business. The fidelity with which you have executed your trust, I concern not myself with.

It has however become proper for me to pass in review the soundness and consistency of your strictures, your censures and your admonitions. This, sir, I shall do with equal freedom and candor; as I believe neither the time nor the occasion justifies any other course. Personally to you, I am an utter stranger. Judging of you therefore through the medium of your letter only, if I am forced to disclose impressions which may not flatter you, you can easily discover the cause why I shall have been thus unfortunate—the misuse of your pencil.

You remarked that an embargo will injure the Easton Millers—followed by war will involve them in absolute ruin. If such shall be the result, you cannot regret it more than I shall. As far as I had it in my power they have been furnished with information in due time of what was likely to take place, and stood advised of the necessity of caution in their dealings. How far you may feel acquitted of pursuing a like course, I presume not to Judge.

The minority in Congress have obstinately persisted in denying the sincerity of the majority in making preparations for war. If the Millers at Easton have become the victims of a delusion thus produced by this illiberality in the Congressional minority and their friends, with them lies the responsibility, not with us. That an Embargo and war will be productive of private embarrassment, is certain; but a view of the circumstances which will re-

sult from a failure to resort to war under the present relation between the U. States and G. Britain, or a resort to war without previous embargo, will show that this latter alternative would work greater evil. Had war been declared without warning to the merchants to arm or forbear making shipments, their ships must have been liable to ruinous depredation, while neither they nor the nation would have had an opportunity of retaliating the injury on the depredator. In such an event, the claimors at the coffee house would have been louder than at this time. An embargo therefore became an indispensable measure preparatory to a state of war. After a lapse of near four months from the adoption of the report of the committee of foreign relations by the House of Representatives, taken together with the subsequent transactions of Congress, a strange blindness, to give it no harsher name, to the current of events, only, could have induced the involvement of those engaged in the manufacturing of flour in deep losses.

I presume, sir, you will hardly accuse Congress of precipitancy in the commencement of a war, or the Executive of an improper solicitude to hasten that event. If you are prepared to aver that America has no cause of war with England, which your letter seems to infer, you are the only man I have found who holds such an opinion. Almost all agree there are many sufficient causes of war, and that the catalogue is daily increasing by a repetition of injuries with any one of which calls for resistance with all the energies of the nation. Let me call your attention to the period when these outrages commenced, and to their character.

The impression of American seamen into the British naval service, has been an outrage endured so long that it is as painful to the American mind to recur to the time of its commencement, as to contemplate the atrocity of its character, or to behold the utter prostration of national independence in this most odious of all species of personal enthrallment. The seizure of our vessels in our own waters, and on our own coasts, is another wrong which to overlook would be to disavow one of the most valuable of our national rights. This is an injury which we have so long sought to avert by negotiation ineffectually, that some politicians may have forgotten its nature. But the interdiction of commercial intercourse between this nation and others in amity with it, in the produce of our own soil and industry, which has existed since 1806, either in the shape of paper blockades or orders in council, and against which this government has remonstrated, negotiated, and even supplicated without obtaining the least mitigation of the injury done it, has completed the climax of aggression. To the above cited efforts to obtain even a forbearance on the part of Britain from further injuring our commerce, restrictions of a pacific character have been applied with as little success. Under such circumstances, when the essential principles of that independence which was achieved through tremendous perils, rather than pay a three-penny duty on tea, is violently and pertinaciously attacked by that very nation whose very shackles were then so gloriously broken; are the councils of the nation to be influenced by any consideration less than one that involves the vital interests of the whole American people? I trust not. In the contemplated state of war, the coffee-house may not have its present influence; particular branches of business perhaps, must suffer; a considerable amount of industry may be taken into military pursuits; some sacrifices of profit and convenience the nation must make, but they will be offered on the alter of public good and national independence.

The administration with long continued and unceasing efforts has sought to avoid war by negotiation and pacific appeals to the interest of the British nation, until oppression and violence have by turn incorporated themselves into the permanent policy of her government. In the recent debates in their parliament the ministerial speakers did not confine themselves in their defense of the orders in council to the principles of retaliation on their enemy, but assumed the ground that they were a part of an obvious policy to weaken or at least prevent the growth of a commercial rival in the U. S. We then have no choice but open war or submission to a doctrine of absolute recolonization. On such an occasion there can be no doubt which of the alternatives will be chosen by the high-spirited people composing the American commonwealth.

I value the spirit of enterprise of our merchants as highly as any man, and no one could feel more disposed to foster and encourage it, could it be done without a surrender of that proud spirit of independence and high sense of justice which would be ill exchanged indeed for the commerce of the world. The American people I feel confident are incapable of bartering virtue for gain, and that now, as in 1776, in their estimation nothing is valuable in the absence of the dear-bought gem of independence.

I shall now, sir, notice more particularly some parts of your letter. You ask it of us as justice, that we should not consider you as questioning the propriety of any vote we may have given, and in the sequel of the same paragraph you observe that the orders in council have neither injured the interests nor the happiness of our constituents, only "as both have been involved by a crooked and insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a ma-

jority in Congress." Let me request you to pause over this sentence and ask your conscience if a man of truth and candor could have penned it? You commence with declaring you do not impeach our motives; you conclude with saying a majority, to which two of those you address are proud to prolong, have involved the interest and happiness of those for whom you act, by pursuing a crooked and wicked policy in the face of truth. Twice in your letter you say you do not impeach our motives, and yet you charge us, being of the majority of Congress, with pursuing a wicked policy in the face of truth, destructive of the interests and happiness it is our official duty as it ought to be our care to conserve. This charge lies particularly against Gen. Brown, supposing you to refer more particularly to time past. It would be an unnecessary task for me to defend Gen. Brown's character against your calumnies. His whole life has been one continued display of amiable and useful virtues. The bitterness of party asperity cannot fix a blemish on his character. In the present disputes with Britain he differs from you in opinion—so would he have done, very possibly, at the era of independence, had you been mature enough to have formed one. His virtue was then tested by an imprisonment under the British at New-York, incurred by his being found in arms in defence of his country's rights; and not a single act of his public or private life since has been at variance with his conduct at that time.

We are assured from the highest authority, that a declaration of WAR will be made by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, about the 4th of May. Congress have relinquished the idea of a recess; and after declaring war they will adjourn until November next.—*ib.*

Governor Harrison has recommended to the frontier inhabitants of the Indiana territory to fort themselves, or to erect block houses. He has also called upon the militia of that territory to be in readiness to march when called upon—to pursue the Indians who may make any incursions into the territory. He apprehends serious danger from nearly all the tribes; and he is of opinion, that the Delawares are perhaps the only friendly nation. It is even doubtful whether they will remain so. British presents and British hostility are the cause of all this. The governor also requests such officers as know themselves disqualified to discharge their duty to resign their commissions and make room for those who are qualified.—*ib.*

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 18.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 30th of last March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st February; on the 24th February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 18th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter-Master's Department did not pass until the 28th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued.—We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tedious along."

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, the U. S. frigates President, Com. Rogers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty-four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrasures, which did little other damage, than shattering the gun carriage.—One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in the stone of nearly six inches without defacing it in any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place, Staten-Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows.

For Sale,  
*A GOOD GIG, WITH PLATED HARNESS,*  
For cash or negotiable paper.—Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, May 4th, 1812.

Baltimore Shoe Store,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON.

MOS ALLEY respectfully informs

the public in general, that he is now opening a fresh supply of SHOES from Baltimore, viz:

Ladies' Kid and Morocco fashionable trimm'd Slippers,

Misses' do. do. do.

Gentlemen's fine Shoes & Pumps of first quality.

Ditto with buckle straps.

Boys' do. do.

Servant's coarse shoes.

Kid and Morocco Skins,

Boot Cord and Tassels.

Shoe strings & Spangles for Ladies' shoes.

A few Boxes of fine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

*A few barrels of Coffee,*

All of which will be sold cheap for cash, or good negotiable notes.

19-3w Lexington, May 5, 1812.

THE subscriber will furnish good Scantling of any description, or undertake Sawing which will be punctually done at the shortest notice. A line addressed to me at my house, on the Russell's road, two and a half miles from Lexington, or left with Robert Holmes of Lexington, will be attended to.

BENJAMIN GRISHAM.

May 5, 1812.

19-11\*

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 5, 1812.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.

It is with feelings of unmixed veneration for the character of the revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable GEORGE CLINTON IS NO MORE. He expired about nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the annunciation of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned. They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee and authorize the necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.

"The Stranger," No. VIII—deferred till next week.

The latest paper from Washington City, by yesterday's mail, is dated the 21st. Private letters state, that a vote on the question of a recess had been taken and decided in the negative—55 to 62.

The Governor of Kentucky received despatches on Friday from the War Department requiring our quota of 100,000 militia to be held in readiness to take the field immediately; advices relative to the 50,000 volunteers and 15,000 regulars for 18 months. Those orders, we are assured will be immediately acted upon in this state. In Ohio the same preparations will take place. It is foreseen this force will be marched to the North-Western frontier, to wage war with the Indians, and invade the dominions of their British Allies in Upper Canada.

Letters from Vincennes have been received in town, stating that the citizens of that place were so much alarmed for the safety of the town as to have actually commenced fortifying it by stockade—that the people are now following the advice of Governor Harrison and building forts and block-houses—that many are abandoning their farms on the frontiers, and moving into the settlements—and that apprehensions were so much entertained even for the final safety of Vincennes that some citizens were about to send their wives and children into Kentucky and Ohio. The orders which had been received there to march Colonel Boyd's regiment to Newport had not a little contributed to excite these apprehensions.

This regiment is supposed to be destined for Detroit. This state of affairs must be very distressing to all the inhabitants of Indiana, but particularly to the recent emigrants and poorer people, most of whom depend altogether upon their own labours for a bare support, and were about preparing to plant the corn on which they would have to rely the ensuing year for provisions for themselves, their wives and children.

On the 22d April, the family of a Mr. Harryman (a millwright recently from Vermont) consisting of himself, his wife and five children were murdered by the Indians at their residence upon the Embarras river, about five miles from Vincennes. A party was collected to pursue them, but a rain which fell during the succeeding night obliterates their tracks as to render the pursuit impracticable. Governor Harrison had received information by express on the 25th that the family of a Mr. Mix was assailed by three Indians, on Little Pidgton creek; he was shot down, his son wounded in the arm by a tomahawk, that his mother saved the son by assaulting the Indian with an axe and drove him off; another son fired from a house about 40 yards off and killed one Indian. The others then retreated, leaving the old lady and her daughter (who had snatched a rifle which she supposed to be loaded, but was not) in possession of the house. Similar occurrences we expect to hear of daily.

Mr. Ogilvie is about to deliver some of his very interesting and eloquent orations at Louisville. He there announced his intention of visiting the principal towns in this state.

The latest intelligence from France states that the Hornet would sail from Bordeaux about the 20th of March, with a Treaty. Great preparations were making in every part of the Empire for commencing the projected war with Russia—400,000 men are embodied, and the Imperial guards were on their march for the frontier.

Such a violent Earthquake was felt at Laguia (Carracas) & the surrounding villages, on the 25th March, as to destroy upwards of ten thousand inhabitants!—The hills it is said were so much agitated as to resemble the motions of vessels in a heavy sea.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.  
Strong (fed) 51,883  
Gerry (repub) 50,143

present majority 1690  
Some towns are yet to be heard from, which it is expected will reduce Strong's majority to about 1000.

Recruiting for the new army (says the Weekly Register) goes on with astonishing success & activity—by returns made to the war office, it appears that 3,000 men were enlisted in one week. The returns for the next succeeding week will give double the number. It may therefore be calculated that the whole number of regulars will be ready in May or June, and the necessary number of volunteers will be prepared to act with them at a moment's warning.

On our southern frontier a banditti of Creeks and Shawnee Indians continue to excite unpleasant sensations. Every act of theirs seems to threaten hostile intentions. *Clarion.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Lexington, 2d May, 1812.

THE officers commanding districts will establish their quarters at the principal rendezvous within their respective districts; and will be held responsible for the good conduct and discipline of the recruits at such rendezvous. Each officer commanding a recruiting district is authorized to appoint a subaltern, to do the duties of an adjutant, so soon as the number of recruits shall render it expedient. Each commanding officer of a recruiting district is also authorized to appoint detachment courts martial, to consist of three members; for the trial of all such offences as are cognizable before a regimental court martial, and to cause their sentences to be carried into due execution.

The captain or principal officer recruiting for each company will receive from the officer commanding, the recruiting district, the sums necessary for bounties, premiums, and contingent expenses, in recruiting the company, and will be required to pass therefor his duplicate receipts.

Each recruiting officer will transmit monthly, a statement of his account to the commanding officer of the district, who is required to transmit the same together with a copy of his own account, as soon as possible to the officer commanding the department.

The officer commanding in the department is required to transmit the accounts and statements received by him, together with a statement of his own account, to the war department.

Each recruiting officer sending recruits to the principal rendezvous, is required to transmit to the officer commanding the district, an exact statement of each man's account; specifying the disbursements for subsistence, clothing, bounty and pay, which shall be entered in the books of the company.

Recruits are required to be healthy and sound; free from sore legs, scurvy, scalded heads, ruptures, and other infirmities; their age is to be conformable to the law. Active robust boys, between the age of fourteen and eighteen years may be enlisted.

In all cases where minors or apprentices are enlisted, the consent of the parent, master or guardian (if any such there be) in writing, is to be obtained and to accompany the enlistment.

The want of size shall form no objection to a person offering to enlist, provided he is well made, active, robust and healthy.

As soon as convenient, and at farthest within six days next succeeding the time of enlistment, each recruit shall be brought before some justice of the peace, and take and subscribe the oath required and prescribed by the act of congress for raising an additional military force to the present army of the United States.

All recruits are to be mustered by the officer commanding the recruiting district.

When a recruit shall be rejected, his clothing, if they may have been delivered, and the bounty advanced to him, shall be returned to the recruiting officer, and for which he shall be held accountable.

Any recruit who may have received the bounty, or any part thereof, and shall abscond, he is to be pursued, and treated as a deserter.

Each officer who is engaged in the recruiting service, will procure such transportation, forage, fuel, straw and stationery as may be necessary for his recruits.

In case clothing does not arrive in time, each recruiting officer, if the comfort of the recruits shall require it, is authorised to furnish them with shirts, shoes and blankets, having regard in their selections to economy—and taking vouchers in every instance to prove his disbursements.

Should the contractor fail to furnish rations, the recruiting officer may supply them by private agreement at the contract price, (if possible) if not, on the best terms they can be procured.

Recruiting officers who have no enlisted musicians, are authorised to engage a drummer and fifer at the price of ten dollars per month each, and one ration per day.

No recruit can be discharged except by an order from the secretary at war.

The commanding officers of recruiting districts shall make monthly returns to the commanding officer of the department, and to the war office.

The officers commanding the recruiting districts, are also authorised to enlist for eighteen months such men as prefer engaging for that period of time, and may be unwilling to enlist for five years.

As a declaration of war is hourly expected, it is imperiously requested, and confidently hoped, that the different recruiting officers of Department No. 1, will employ the most prompt and vigorous exertion to complete their enrolments as early as possible. Whilst the Northern and Southern Departments of the additional Army are making rapid and honorable progress in military preparation, I feel proud to anticipate, and to believe, that those feelings of patriotism, and national honor, which glow with such fervour amongst our military brethren of the North and South, will equally distinguish and give character to the officers and troops in the Western Department.

By timely and energetic efforts, on the part of our recruiting officers, I entertain no dread, that Department No. 1 will suddenly linger in slothful preparations, at a time when the honor, and dearest interests of their country demand their immediate service. The officers command-

ing the recruiting districts, are therefore particularly called upon, in behalf of their common country, to be prompt and diligent, in discharging their respective duties.

The gross and repeated injuries which have been inflicted upon us, in common with our sister states, call aloud for reparation. Let us not, therefore, be the last in preparing to meet such a crisis, and to participate in the glory which invites us to the field.

J. WINCHESTER,  
B. Gen. United States Army.

## OFFICERS OF THE ADDITIONAL ARMY.

RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Those on the north side of the Kentucky river will assemble at Lexington, without loss of time, in order to be put on service. Those on the south side of said river will assemble at Louisville for the same purpose, except the commanding officer, who will first attend at Lexington for orders, &c.

J. WINCHESTER, B. Genl.  
United States Army.

*From the Nashville Clarion.*

Last week the editor received the following letter from George Colbert. It breathes a language not to be misunderstood. Justice probably requires that government should take the subject into immediate consideration.

COLBERT FERRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, March 8th, 1812.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have to inform you that my son Pitman, has again been robbed by the white people, on Monday last, these people came to the back of the Tennessee river, at the ferry, and have been lurking about there for three days, watching for an opportunity, as I suppose, for more horses, which they could not well miss getting, as they were immediately in my stock range; and on leaving the place, they gathered all the horses they could, and on their way they called a halt at my son Pitman's, (his Pitman) being from home, they forced the doors open and supplied themselves with as much provisions and corn as the found necessary to take with them, and when they were going off, they fired their guns off in the house & raised the war hoop, and went off. There was an Indian and a negro fellow, who were silent spectators of this unfeared of insolence, if it may be so called. The Indian man who was in the house at the time, was threatened by several armed men, who stood sentinel at the door whilst the others were busily employed in plundering the smoke house, corn crib, &c. &c. It is supposed there were at least ten or twelve of these men—Since this daring and open robbery, Capt. James Underwood of Bear Creek, has raised a company to go round as far as our land extends, and every man that he can find with in the boundary line of this nation with arms, he is authorised to take a prisoner to the agent of this nation.

We cannot bear to be treated in this contemptuous manner, by such *Damn Rascals*—We have a spirit as well as they, and we will not suffer it any longer—We have suffered those people peaceably to go through our country, under the pretence of hunting their stock and to drive them off. Now they have got all off; they are daily driving off our stock, and threatening our lives. We have complained to our agent, but we had as well speak to a child.

If the man who is authorised by the government of the United States, will not see that justice is done to the Indians, as well as the whites—we will have to redress our own grievances or die in defence of our property, Capt. Underwood is authorised by the nation, to drive all the stock that he may find within their boundary line, to the agent of this nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission, and unauthorised by the government, we were silent and when they were ordered off by the government, they went off without losing any think by the Indians of this nation.

We do not wish to interrupt, nor if we do not intend to interrupt any person, but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them. They have entirely ruined my son Pitman, they have taken every horse he had, in consequence of which he is obliged to leave his farm.

I am your friend, &c. &c.

GEORGE COLBERT.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1812.  
NOTES OF PREPARATION.

On Saturday last, the detachment of Volunteers, &c. from the first brigade of the first division of Ohio militia, arrived in town, and were marched to the temporary encampment on the hill which had been previously prepared for them. In the afternoon they were joined by Capt. Mansfield's company of Infantry, the company of Artillery, and Capt. Sloans Light Dragoons, and were reviewed by the Governor, who delivered an address, depicting in strong colors the insults and injuries which our country has received from the British government, the Indian depredations and murders on our frontiers, and the necessity of a prompt appeal to arms, to redress our wrongs and punish the aggressors. The address was answered by three cheers from about 1500 persons who were present.

On Sunday, Gen. Gano was engaged in the organization of the detachment.... the volunteers elected their officers—and they will probably march for Dayton in a day or two.

Governor Meigs received, by Monday's mail, a circular from the secretary of the War Department, calling upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of Congress passed 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

Our governor is required "to take effectual measures for having five thousand of the militia of Ohio (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz. one-twentieth part of artillery, one-twentieth

part of cavalry, and residue infantry.

There will however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of riflemen duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one-tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively. Each corps should be properly armed & equiped for actual service. When the detachments and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them—but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field."

A VERY VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,  
CONTAINING 210 acres of land, about 100 under high cultivation, the balance well timbered, and within 3 miles of Mr. Roger's mill, 2 of Mr. Grimes, and a 1/2 of Mr. McCall's 11 miles from Lexington near the Cross Plains. The dwelling house of Stone 30 feet square with a cellar, the whole size of the house, 5 fire places and convenient other houses, amongst which is a new built barn, shed all around, also a still house sufficient to work 4 stills—never failing water—a bargain will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money till the 1st of March next, at which time full possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STEPHEN LAY.

Fayette county, May 5, 1812. (19-11\*)

## Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on the head of South Elkhorn, a negro man named

WILL,

AND sometimes he calls himself MABEL, about six feet high, stoop shouldered, rawboned, between thirty and forty years of age; he had on when he went away, a white linsey roundabout coat, and had plenty of other clothes with him. It is very likely he will make for Fleming county, as he has a wife there, or likely he is lurking about Mr. Huston's, in Woodford county, as he has another wife there. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, and will pay all reasonable expenses.

Joseph Higbee.

April 20th, 1812. 18-3t\*

## Pasture for Stock.

THE subscribers have leased the farm belonging to the estate of James Rose, dec. adjoining the out lots on Russell's road. Horses will be pastured at \$5 the season, and cows at four dollars per head. The lot is well enclosed and contains twenty-eight acres, a part of it woodland. There is a pump within the enclosure and the stock will always have access to water.

Thompson & Marsh.

April 24th, 1812. 18-3t

## Found,

MONTH or two past, in the woods, near Lexington, a pair of SADDLE-BAGS, containing sundry articles of clothing. The owner by describing his property and paying for this advertisement, can get it on application at this office, or to

Asa Blanchard.

April 21st, 1812. 18-3t

THIS is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that my wife Kezia has left me and gone of her own choice, against my will, and has got the greatest part of my property, with all the children, and has put herself from under my protection. I therefore forewarn any person or persons from crediting her on my account for her or the children, or give any support to either on my account, as I am determined not to pay any contract of her's after this date.

Anthony Dunleavy.

Mercer county, April 20th, 1812. 18-3t\*

## Military Dictionary, Library, Neef on Education, Commentary & Review of Montesque's spirit of Laws, Condillac's logic.

A few copies of the above works just received and for sale at the office of the Reporter. 18

Jessamine County.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Roberts, living on Clay's mill road, near the Fayette line, a Dark Bay Mare, with a star in her face, off hind foot white, some white hairs on her withers; about ten years old, and about 14 hands high; has on a small bell. Appraised to \$12 Dec. 16th 1811.

18 JOHN METCALF, J. P. C.

*Fifteen Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of William Gist, in Fayette county, near the Republican meeting-house on Monday the 20th inst. a GREY HORSE seven years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, shod all round, trots and paces very well, has a lump on his back, occasioned by the saddle. Has a small white spot on his left thigh. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the delivery of the horse to the above named Gist, or to John White, living in Scott county, on the Leestown road, for information where he may be had.

18 John Winer.

**GEORGE TROTTER**  
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR  
**SALT-PETRE,**  
At their Store in Lexington, during present  
year.  
January 1st, 1812.

**Coffee & Sugar.**

110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,  
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-  
TION TERMS, BY  
J. P. SCHATZELL,  
Stone house, Corner of Main and  
Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

**Academy for Young Ladies.**

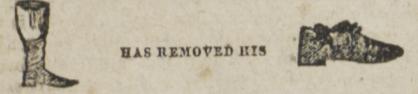
**MRS. BECK**

MOST respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her ACADEMY will be opened on the 15th of February; in which will be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every elegant branch, necessary to form an English, classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in advance. A vacation will be given from the 15th of December, to the 15th of February, for which no deduction will be made; the weather at that time, being generally too severe for young Ladies to encounter; neither will the age or size of the scholars admitted, make any difference in the terms. Music and Painting, not being included in the above terms, will be taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-1f

**The Subscriber**



HAS REMOVED HIS

**Boot & Shoe Manufactory**

TO the corner brick house of Mr. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

**Philadelphia Leather,**  
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812. 5-1f

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

**Manufacturing of Tobacco,**

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.  
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.  
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

16\*

Henry W. Calmes, J. P.

Clarke County, set.

TAKEN UP by Reason Ridgway, living on the waters of Howard's Lower Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Winchester, a Dark Bay Filly, two years old, about 15 hands high, with a long star in his forehead and a small snip on the nose no brand perceptible, appraised to \$15 before me this 29th day of November, 1811.

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